

# COMPLETE CONFESSION IS MADE BY M'CARTY

## Tells Details of Smith Killing to Jury Trying Him For Insanity; Alienists Say He is Sane.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
Daniel McCarty made a complete confession of the killing of J. E. Smith at Wagoner yesterday in the Superior court while on the witness stand to Judge Smith, attorneys, the jury and spectators in tones so low in the quiet court room that the ticking of the clock could be heard above his words.

Before getting to the few words that told of the killing, the alleged murderer, who is being tried to test his sanity related the story of the meeting with Smith and R. W. Runnels and the subsequent trip to Wagoner.

"Smith had said, 'I will pay that bill when I get ready,' were the first words from McCarty that caused intense quietness among the spectators. He continued: 'I told him that I would follow him to Kirkland and have him arrested for swindling me and failing to pay my board bill. He said, 'if you follow me I will stone you.' I went into Cole's house and got the shotgun I had been hunting with on the day before. As I came out of the house, Smith was outside of the fence, started for me with his eyes glaring like those of a mad bull. I told him to stop. I pulled the gun up to my shoulder and told him that if he came through the gate I would shoot. He kept coming. He placed one hand on top of the gate. In the other hand I thought he held a dirk, which I had seen him carry. I aimed at his hand on the gate and fired but the shot caught him in the neck and he crumpled in a heap to the ground."

McCarty, who is 64 years old and who came to Arizona from Michigan, stated that he arrived in Prescott about 16 years ago, coming here to take charge of a mining camp. He met Smith during the early part of the fall of 1915. He told Smith of the lode, the placer and the homestead propositions and with Runnels the three started on their trip to Wagoner, about a week before Christmas.

Smith's stone throwing ability was wonderful according to the witness, who stated that while out in the hills near Wagoner, Smith would hurl a stone at a bird or a small animal and hit it in almost every instance.

McCarty also told of a paraffine bomb he invented. The bomb was filled with some substance to make the soldiers sea-sick and to cause them to vomit. The bomb was to be dropped into the trenches by aviators. In 1894 he tried to invent some kind of a washing powder. He said that although he never perfected the bomb he could today if he went ahead with it. His bombs were to be used by the Germans against the English but not the Russians or the French. He also declared that he tried to invent an aeroplane before either Curtiss or the Wright brothers had perfected their machines. Last summer he worked for four days as a "spotter" in bootlegging cases without results. He said that he told Judge McLane that he had heard of where they were making and selling a barrel of whiskey a day in Prescott.

About seven years ago his head went out of commission, from a stroke. Later he said he went to see County Attorney O'Sullivan telling him that he thought he was crazy. Smith, he said, was six foot, four inches, weighed 228 pounds, was all muscle and bone and was about 48 years old. The board bill that Smith failed to pay amounted to about \$10.

**Doctors' Opinion.**  
Probably the most important testimony of the insanity trial was that of the two physicians, R. N. Looney and H. T. Southworth, who were appointed by Judge Smith to examine McCarty. The alienists were both of the same opinion, that McCarty was sane.

Dr. Looney testified that he and Dr. Southworth examined McCarty three times on three different days during the past week and said that he is sane from the personal examination and from hearing the evidence presented at the trial. The physician stated that he believes McCarty can distinguish right from wrong and that he, McCarty, thought at the time of the shooting that he was defending himself. He, as well as Dr. Southworth, fixed McCarty's mental age at between 12 and 14 years.

Dr. Southworth while on the stand said that after a thorough examina-

tion he was of the opinion that McCarty is sane. He also declared that McCarty can tell right from wrong and is sincere in believing that Smith because of his size and strength would have killed him if he had not shot him. The doctor stated that if he was placed in the same position, the same physical condition and other existing conditions at the time of the killing he would probably have taken the same course as McCarty. He did not believe McCarty shot Smith because he failed to pay his board bill. County Attorney O'Sullivan and Deputy County Attorney Morgan handled the case for the State and Attorneys Anderson and Nilsson represented McCarty. The arguments will start at 9:30 o'clock this morning all evidence having been presented yesterday. The jurors who will decide whether McCarty is sane or insane are J. E. Robertson, R. J. Suprenant, W. P. Ellison, A. D. Coover, Wm. Herter, C. L. Cousins, J. B. Mahoney, H. B. Early, Olin Marshall, R. D. Nease, Martin Comer and F. W. Freeman.

**Clerk Believed Him Crazy.**  
F. J. Heil, local druggist, stated that he has known McCarty for nearly two years. He became rather intimately acquainted with him during the last few months. Three or four months ago he came into Heil's store and he and Heil looked over a war map together. McCarty being pro-German according to the witness. The druggist said that after that McCarty would come into his store almost daily and discuss the war, McCarty becoming frantic at times over the action of President Wilson relative to Germany and the Allies. During the arguments, Heil stated that the blood would rush to McCarty's head and he would become very much excited. Heil declared that his clerk was afraid of McCarty, claiming that he was crazy. He said that McCarty was continually planning to write to the German consul at Denver and tell him what to do. In cross-examination he stated that McCarty wanted Wilson to take sides with the Germans.

**Actions Are Peculiar.**  
R. W. Runnels, a partner of McCarty and the late J. E. Smith, met McCarty during the first part of November, 1915, according to his testimony. McCarty told the two of a lode, a placer and a homestead proposition near Wagoner and they went down there with him. Runnels would not say that McCarty is insane but thought that his actions were peculiar. He claimed that McCarty tried to tell him that a specimen of iron-stained quartz was cinnabar and that another variety of black rock was wolframite or tungsten. Runnels also stated that McCarty was always talking of making changes in the government. The witness admitted in cross-examination that most old prospectors are a little "off" on some subject.

**Dreamed of Gas Bomb.**  
H. R. Bennett, a former employee of F. J. Heil while in the witness chair told of how McCarty would come in to the drug store to read the daily papers and discuss the war with Heil. Bennett said that McCarty during the arguments would become red in the face, would shake all over and become highly excited. The witness admitted that he had said that he thought McCarty was "nutty." The witness said that McCarty would have the president assassinated and the country blown up. McCarty spoke often of some kind of a chemical invention on which he had not been able to obtain a patent, according to Bennett. McCarty is said to have told him that he dreamed of it one night in his sleep.

**Failure as a Detective.**  
Justice of the Peace C. H. McLane testified that he has known the alleged murderer for about eight years and that McCarty acted as detective in the Mahard murder case. McLane stated that after McCarty's work as a detective he never thought that he was well balanced. Nothing resulted from McCarty's investigations as a detective. The results of his search, according to McLane were ridiculous. The justice also told how McCarty had got into a fight with a German in a local saloon and had hit him over the head with a beer stein.

About five days before the killing of Smith, McCarty told McLane that somebody in town was making a bar-

rel of whiskey a day and selling a barrel of whiskey a day. McLane said that the defendant pointed over towards the southwest corner of the plaza when he spoke of the whiskey and said that the man was making it in the cellar of his building. The judge declared that he believes that if McCarty would kill a man he would know the right and wrong of it.

H. W. Cole, owner of the lodging house at Wagoner, said that he has known McCarty for the past seven years and thinks that he is sane and knows the difference between right and wrong. In cross-examination the witness admitted that he did not know anything of McCarty's mental condition for five months previous to the killing.

**Sends Letter to Hunt.**  
That McCarty has showed no signs of insanity since being placed in jail by the county authorities was the testimony of Under Sheriff T. J. Marks. Marks stated that personally he believes McCarty is sane. Since he has been at the jail he has written two letters to Chicago and one to Governor Hunt. Marks did not know what was contained in the one written to the State executive.

### BANDIT FRIEND AIDS RANCHER TO ESCAPE

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
BISBEE, Jan. 26.—To be warned by a friendly member of a bandit gang, thought connected with that which perpetrated the American massacre at Santa Ysabel on January 10, and to ride 80 miles over the mountains, from his cattle ranch at El Portoso to Chihuahua, was the interesting, not to say terrifying experience of A. C. Dudley.

Dudley, who has resided in the State of Chihuahua off and on for the past 15 years, was an extensive cattle rancher and dealer. Some years ago he gave the son of one of his old employees a 30-40 Winchester rifle and did the young man some other favors.

On the late afternoon of January 10, presumably a short while after the massacre of the Americans at Santa Ysabel, which is but a few miles from El Portoso, the young Mexican appeared at the ranch of the American. He warned Dudley that the bandit gang, of which he was a member, was on its way to the ranch and would murder every American found. The Mexican explained that he had left the gang and had ridden by a trail, with which he was familiar, across the mountain to the ranch and would, afterwards, rejoin his crowd from the rear by another short-cut.

Leaving everything as it stood on his ranch, Dudley saddled his best horse and started for the City of Chihuahua. He arrived there sometime after 8 o'clock the next morning after an all-night ride.

The first news he was acquainted with was that of the murder of nine American men a short distance from his own ranch. While in Chihuahua he saw the bodies of the victims arrive from the branch line on which the tragedy occurred.

According to the American there are very few Americans, comparatively speaking, in the State of Chihuahua at the present time. Most of them have either been driven from their property or came out of their own volition, fearing bandits.

### TIGER GOLD MINE IN NEW HANDS PRODUCING

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
Leaving for California yesterday to make purchases of machinery to be installed at the old Tiger mine, in the Bradshaws, George Threlfall stated that he had taken over the tailings dump and would treat that product by a special method in which oil flotation would be the principle. Portions of the Mascot mill will be used and this big plant is being dismantled for shipment to the Tiger as well as to the Big Pine mines on the Hassayampa near Senator.

The reduction movement for the old Tiger follows from the success achieved by the Randolph-Gemmill Company at Crown King, in treating the tailings dump of the old Crown King mill. The Tiger yield in this class is estimated at over 10,000 tons, and has been the accumulation of over forty years of intermittent run of its quartz mill. The mineral features of its tailings product are characteristic of Bradshaw ores in a complex state, and have been analyzed as susceptible of being reduced by oil flotation. Behind this important movement is the Oil Flotation Recovery Co., an organization recently formed to enter that and other fields in this county.

### AEROGRAF DETECTOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Fredrick Kolster of the government bureau of standards has invented a wireless detector which will tell where radio messages come from. It is so compact as to be available for army field work.

**ATTACK Y.W.C.A. TEACHER**  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Mrs. B. K. Hudson, a Y. W. C. A. instructor, was attacked and slashed with a knife near her home last night.

### DANIEL M'CARTY DECLARED SANE BY JURY

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
"Sane was the verdict of the jury read by Foreman Ellison in the trial yesterday in the Superior court to test the sanity of Daniel McCarty. Immediately after the verdict Judge Smith set today for the starting of the trial of McCarty on a charge of murdering J. E. Smith at Wagoner. This morning at 10 o'clock the selection of the jury will begin. Because the jurors who took part in the sanity trial will not be permitted to serve in the murder trial the jurist ordered that an additional 15 men be summoned by the sheriff's office to appear this morning. The verdict was returned after a deliberation of two hours.

**Appoint Receiver.**  
R. E. Moore, of Jerome, was appointed as receiver for the Hub clothing store in that city on a motion of Attorney R. E. Morrison in behalf of his clients, Nathan Shutz and H. L. Bainum, who made Harry Kibhan defendant in a suit in which sensational charges were made about three weeks ago as a result of which a restraining order was issued against the latter. Moore's bond was fixed in the sum of \$1,000 and he was instructed to collect all accounts due the store and sell all its goods. He is to report as soon as his work is completed. The motion was granted with the understanding that the writ of attachment in the suit of Shutz against Bainum and Kibhan for \$89,212, claimed to be due on a promissory note, would be dismissed.

Bainum and Shutz in asking for the appointment of a receiver declared that Kibhan had held sales and sold merchandise belonging to the partners below cost and had placed the money in his own pocket. They also charged that he collected accounts due the store and kept the money for his personal use.

**By Stipulation the suit of Steve Basich as administrator of the estate of Peter Basich, deceased, against the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company for \$2,900 damages was settled. The defendant is to pay the plaintiff \$1,500 and costs. The plaintiff was represented by O'Sullivan & Morgan and the company by Anderson & Nilsson. The suit was brought under the "liability of employers" law. On a motion of Attorney Morrison the suit of Luther Bratton against Ethel Bratton for a divorce was set for trial on February 9.**

### 10 WITNESSES EXAM- INED IN MURDER CASE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
Ten witnesses were examined in the trial of Daniel McCarty on a charge of murdering J. E. Smith in the Superior court and the case is expected to be concluded by this afternoon and the fate of the defendant placed in the hands of the jury.

County Attorney O'Sullivan in an opening statement to the twelve men stated that after the case was concluded he would expect a verdict of murder in the first degree against McCarty. He said that the defendant had but three reasons for killing Smith—the first being that Smith failed to buy his property, second that Smith was looking into another proposition at Wagoner and third that Smith refused to pay his board bill.

The men who will decide whether McCarty is guilty or not are C. A. French, George Maglicio, J. LeBaron, L. Benjamin, Masten Young, Rufus Fuller, Charles Kennedy, F. Treg, J. C. Snow, J. L. Simmons, E. Overton and G. H. Bishop.

Attorney George W. Nilsson who is conducting the defense, stated to the jury that he will attempt to prove the McCarty was unbalanced at the time he shot Smith and that he thought he did it in self-defense.

R. W. Runnels of Crown King who has been in the mining business in the Bradshaws for the past four years declared that he first met McCarty and Smith during November in Prescott. Runnels told of McCarty making the mining and homestead propositions, their trip to Wagoner, the inspection of the defendant's property and that he was in Crown King at the time of the killing. When he left the two men to go to Crown King they were on good terms. In cross-examination Runnels stated that Smith was six feet one inch high and weighed about 225 pounds but was all muscle and bone.

A letter written to Smith by McCarty in the form of a tentative agreement as to expenses on the trip was introduced in evidence by Attorney Nilsson and identified by Runnels. A blueprint of a map of McCarty's land and a location notice for one of his mines was also introduced. Runnels stated that he understood that he and Smith were to pay McCarty's expenses. Smith was to pay the expenses of the trip and he was to settle with him when they returned to Prescott.

H. W. Cole, postmaster and proprietor of a lodging house at Wagoner, testified that McCarty came to Wagoner with Smith and Runnels about December 19th. On Sunday morning, December 20th, he heard McCarty and Smith arguing over some question. After dinner Smith and McCarty went out into the hills. Later McCarty returned and said that he wanted to use Cole's shotgun to shoot some quail. He was rather excited when he got the gun, according to the witness. McCarty returned later with Smith but had no quail.

The next morning Smith paid his own bill and \$2 extra for board and room that night. When he left the house he told Cole that he was going to look at placer claims belonging to a man by the name of Tracy. A few minutes later McCarty came into the kitchen and asked Cole if he had paid his bill. McCarty's bill, claiming that he had a written agreement with Smith to that effect. He then heard McCarty talking to Smith in the dining room and the latter said, "Don't get excited." It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when Cole heard a shot fired and thought that somebody had killed

a hawk. Jim Goodwin called him from the house and he found the body of Smith in front of the gate. He found a small closed pocket knife in Smith's pocket. Both the right and left jaws of Smith were broken by the shot.

**First Man to See Body.**  
Jim Goodwin, the first man to see the body of Smith after he had been shot, testified that on December 27th, after he had eaten breakfast he was working in Cole's yard near a barn and heard a shot. Looking around he saw Smith on the ground and McCarty standing near him with the gun. He said that McCarty left the gun and went out the front gate, hurrying down the road. Goodwin stated that the blood was spattered on the inside of the gate and on the inside of the fence but none was found on the outside. The 12-gauge shotgun and the empty and loaded shells found in it after the shooting, were introduced in evidence.

Tom Goodwin while on the stand stated that he had seen McCarty get the shotgun from Cole on Sunday afternoon, December 26th. McCarty appeared excited when he came for the shot. The shot was fired the next morning. Goodwin was in the barn and when he came outside he saw McCarty walking down the road.

Frank Condon, a rancher near Wagoner testified that on the night before the killing, Smith in front of Cole's store and in the presence of McCarty said that he was going out to look over Tracy's placer claims the next morning. Condon was at the coroner's jury and said that according to the wounds the shot had not scattered but had made a hole in the left jaw about the size of a dollar.

Constable Orville Glenn of Walnut Grove told of how McCarty came to his house after the shooting and told him now he had killed Smith. McCarty surrendered himself to Glenn and the constable brought him to Prescott. In cross-examination Glenn stated that McCarty had told him he shot Smith because he had failed to pay his board bill. Coming to Prescott on the train McCarty told Glenn that he would probably have to spend the remainder of his life in jail.

**Held Inquest.**  
Justice of the Peace Oscar Rush of Kirkland while in the witness chair said that he had held the inquest over the body of Smith on December 27th. Rush examined the wounds and found that most of the left jaw had been shot away.

**Smith's Brother.**  
H. T. Smith of Redlands, Cal., a brother of the murdered man, said that J. E. Smith was 54 years old, six feet one inch in height and weighed between 205 and 210 pounds last summer. His brother, he said lived in Montana for 23 years as a rancher and came to Arizona for a year's rest.

F. J. Heil's testimony was the same as that he gave at the insanity trial on Tuesday. He said that he and his clerk believed McCarty was crazy. Heil was the first witness for the defense. Dr. R. N. Looney was called to the stand and he testified that he made an examination of McCarty to test his sanity last week. Looney will be the first witness this morning.

### PIONEER RANKS ARE AGAIN THINNED

(From Thursday's Daily.)  
After an illness of only two weeks, T. W. Otis passed away on Tuesday evening at his farm near Tempe, was the sad news received yesterday by R. H. Burmister, of this city.

The deceased until about two years ago was a resident of Prescott, and after being active in business in this city as well as identified with mining in this county for over forty years, retired to a farm life on property which he had owned for many years, and particularly to seek a change of climate on account of declining health. Last summer he was a visitor for a few weeks, and at this time informed friends of being in poor health, suffering a slight attack of paralysis, which incapacitated him from performing any labor whatever. Mr. Otis arrived in Prescott in 1875, coming from Ohio, and was appointed from that State as postmaster of Prescott, under President Grant's administration. His recognition was extended him for his military service during the Civil war as a soldier. At that time he opened a grocery store in this city, and this line of business he followed until a few years before leaving Prescott. At his side when the summons came was his daughter, Mary Otis Blaine. He was aged 81 years and a native of New York. The remains arrived in Prescott last night for burial, this request being made by the deceased. Mr. Otis was a good citizen and has many friends who will regret to learn of his passing away.

### PIONEER SNIDER GOES TO HIS REWARD

(From Sunday's Daily.)  
W. W. Snyder, one of the best known of Yavapai pioneers, passed away in Phoenix on January 26th after a brief illness, cerebral hemorrhage being the fatal affliction. The body is now in Prescott and will be taken later to Bumblebee in Black Canyon for burial.

The deceased established a stage station at that point over 35 years ago and pursued other lines of business as well, principally that of mining. Characteristic of the pioneer, Mr. Snyder was gifted with a splendid fellowship, and one of his fine traits was in showing his generosity to wayfarers and willingly assisting those who desired to get a foothold in building up the country. In all his dealings he was regarded with a splendid name, and his historical place is favorably known from one end to the other of the State for the hospitality shown travelers, even in this late day.

He is survived by a widow, affectionately known to many, and by five daughters, four of whom are married. He was aged 72 years, and a native of Oregon. The passing of this Hassayampa pioneer will occasion expressions of deep sorrow from scores of Arizonans.

## BRADSHAW MINES ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION

### SIMILARITY OF CROWN KING ORES TO THOSE OF TONOPAH IMPRESSES NEVADA OPERATORS.

(By William P. De Wolf)

A number of ore discoveries of more than ordinary importance have of late been made in the Crown King country, tributary to Prescott. The section is one of the most thoroughly mineralized in Yavapai county and carries an ore which closely resembles in character and mineral contents the better grade Tonopah ores. The prospectors and miners who are migrating to this country from other sections of the Southwest are very favorably impressed with the Crown King field and are devoting considerable attention to mineral research therein. Among them are a number of former Nevadans—men from the Tonopah, Goldfield and Manhattan districts. The similarity of the Crown King ores to those of the Tonopah district appeals very strongly to those trail blazers of the Southern Nevada desert, and carries to them the conviction that the Crown King field has all of the ore-yielding possibilities which have made Tonopah the greatest silver-gold camp of the twentieth century.

Mining operations are being prosecuted in the Crown King country with a degree of financial success which has not hitherto been equaled there since the day of "lollar silver" and the double-standard monetary system in the United States. What may be termed the mining renaissance of that section is attributable to the renewed interest of the general public in the profitable investment opportunities afforded by the mining industry as a whole; the marked degree of attention Yavapai county and Arizona in general is receiving from mine operators and investors, and the satisfactory results which are attending a more thorough prospecting of the Crown King field. Contributing causes are adequate railroad facilities, modern processes for the reduction of so-called refractory ores, and the increasing price and demand for lead, copper and zinc, which are the by-products of the gold and silver ores of that section.

Properties which were making mining history in the day of Geronimo and the pioneer in Arizona are again working there under conditions that indicate an era of productivity far in excess of their records of past years. And those records are writ large on the pages of Arizona's mining history, as the following facts and figures go to show:

The old Tiger group of claims has a production record of \$500,000 worth of silver ore. The Crown King mine, another famous producer, has paid in dividends upwards of \$400,000. The old Peck mine has produced about \$3,000,000 worth of ore. From the Tiger Gold group shipments of \$125 per ton have been made. The Tuscumbia group has outproduced about \$500,000 worth of silver ore. The Savoy group has produced an ore carrying 250 ounces in silver to the ton, and a gold ore having an average value of \$28 per ton. The Eclipse has outproduced about \$100,000 worth of silver bullion, with the ore assaying as high as 1,000 ounces in silver to the ton. The War Eagle-Gladiator group, has a production record of more than \$200,000 worth of gold bullion and concentrates. The Lincoln property, another old-time mine, has shipped \$600,000 worth of ore. Other properties in the Crown King country have flattering production records, but the before mentioned will serve to demonstrate the value of the field as a whole.

The oil flotation process installed in the Crown King mill is thoroughly demonstrating its adaptability for treating the ores of that section, and the same process is likewise successfully treating the tailings dump of the 20-stamp mill on the old Tiger group of silver claims. M. Ghelfall and partners, the lessees, are handling \$6 to \$8 tailings at a profit by the method mentioned in conjunction with the old mill. Many years ago shipments of \$1,000 ore were made from this property to San Francisco and Denver. At that time the ore was freighted to Ehrenberg on the Colorado river, where it was loaded on boats and transported to the nearest railway point and thence to its destination as above. Later on a 10-stamp mill was erected at the property for the reduction of the lower grade ores, the concentrates being shipped to outside points.

Ultimately, the capacity of the mill

was increased to 20 stamps. With the demounting of silver the mine and mill became inert, remaining so until modern and more efficient reduction processes again made the Tiger ores commercially valuable. Although developed to only the comparatively nominal depth of 400 feet, this veteran producer of an obsolete era of mining netted its owners upward of \$500,000 under the most adverse mining, milling and shipping conditions.

Bradshaw, Riggs and associates, former operators in the mining sections of Colorado and Nevada, are working under leasehold the estate of the Tiger Gold Mining Company, better known locally as the Oro Belle. They are making shipments of gold bullion every week and appear to be on the road to fortune. The Tiger Gold estate is another hold-over from a former era in mining that is making good under the impetus of modern mining and milling methods. The steam arastra of the primitive period was first utilized for the successful treatment of Tiger Gold ores. Later, a 10-stamp mill—long since a pile of junk—was more successfully employed for that purpose, and in more recent years the 20-stamp mill now being utilized by the lessees was used.

The ore mined and milled in former years carried gold values as high as \$125 per ton and held a general average gold value of \$50 per ton. Ore having a value less than \$50 per ton was thrown over the dump. The greater portion of this dump rock can in this day and age be treated at a profit. The deepest point of development is 450 feet. The mine workings show both fissure and contact veins and hold a large tonnage of \$18 ore. On the lower level the ore body is said to measure 70 feet between walls.

Adjoining the Tiger Gold estate on the north and carrying the same vein system, is the Savoy group. The Savoy is another of the old-timers that is demonstrating it has a future as well as a past. In former years it was the scene of quite extensive development work and was a producer of high grade gold ore on an extensive scale. Somewhat recently the property was taken over under lease by Michigan people—former operators of iron mines in the Mesabi range. The winze below the tunnel level shows an ore shoot that samples an average of \$28 gold per ton. Nearby, a lateral has tapped an ore shoot that samples 250 ounces silver to the ton.

The Tuscumbia group of silver claims was worked at a profit as far back as the early '80s. The ore at that time mined was packed to mill on the backs of burros, the cost for mining, packing and milling being \$50 per ton. Ore sampling as high as 600 ounces in silver was a feature of that early-day mining. Nothing less than \$100 rock was touched. A search of the records discloses the fact that the property yielded nearly half a million dollars' worth of bullion to the original owners. At a later period, lessees mined \$900,000 worth of ore within a week. Development work consists of a series of tunnels, a shaft and a number of stopes in which high grade ore has been mined to grass roots.

The Eclipse mine, although small in area—a single claim—is another record-maker of former years that is in line for a protracted era of prosperity in this day of modern mining and milling appliances. It lies next to the Savoy group and is owned by the Luke brothers of Phoenix. In the late '80s the Eclipse shipped about \$100,000 worth of ore, a considerable tonnage having a value as high as 1,000 ounces in silver per ton. It was taken from a parallel ledge to what is known as the Tiger Gold ledge. The ore disclosed in the workings is not alone rich in silver but in lead and zinc as well. It offers no treatment problem that cannot be solved by the oil flotation process. The extension of this rich ledge has been opened on the Bond property, where the same grade and character of ore is exposed.

To the north of the Tiger Gold estate, heretofore mentioned, is the Bradshaw Fissure group. It carries the continuation of the Tiger Gold ledge and is one of the most promising prospects in the Crown King belt. The ledge outcrops boldly and samples well at surface and nominal depths. Plans for the systematic development of the property are well advanced. From the Bradshaw Fissure group it is but a short walk to the camp of Crown King and the railroad.

### TWO DIE FROM BURNS

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29.—Two of the seven burned in the explosion of powder flare at the Carney's Point works of the DuPont Powder Co. last night, died in the hospital today. Three others are in a serious condition and their death is expected. The other two were only slightly injured.

### ONE REBEL LESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—General Arguendo, one of the rebel chiefs who moved across Northern Mexico with raiders after the collapse of the Villa government, died today of wounds received in a battle with Carranza troops at Torreon, Durango.